THE DALK EVENING TELMONAPH THILABLE PHIA MONDAY, OUTGOING AT

After the Calm the Storm.

A Great Flood on the Schuylkill.

The Waters Higher than Ever Before, and Still Rising.

The Dam at Fairmount Lost to Sight -Great Destruction of Property in the City, and Along the Schuylkill Valley.

From the 4th of August to the 26th of September, we were parched and panting for rain. The drouth was more severe and longer continued than any in the previous history of this city and its vicinity. The great storm of September 8th, which unroofed the Boston Coliseum and spread desolation all along the New England coast, barely included Philadelphia in its onter limit. There was a sharp, brief flurry of wind and water, but scarcely enough to raise the dust and lay it. The shower of last Sunday was a good, wholesome, generous one, and when it had passed the water was rushing over the dam. Then came the recompense, the grand outpouring of yesterday, a general opening of the celestial gates, and to-day at noon the at Fairmount, so long obtruding its unsightly and obnoxious presence, was lost to sight. Three years ago there was a memorable flood in the Valley of the Schuylkill; but the flood of last night and this morning so completely overshadows it that it dwindles into nothingness. Indeed, within the memory of the traditional "oldest inhabitant," the grand rush of waters chronicled below has never been equalled, and only approached by the great ice drift of about twenty-five years ago, when the waters were not as high as they promise to go before we have seen the last of their turmoil to-day, although the destruction of property was greater because of the packing, and drifting, and crushing weight of the ice. Below we give as complete a sketch of the state of affairs as is possible, furnished by several reporters, each of whom has visited the locality which he describes.

tBelow the Dam. At an early hour this morning hundreds of our citi-zens, knowing, from the severity of yesterday's inundating storm, that the Schuylkill had swollen into the proportions of affreshet; and anxious to witness the sudden transition to a flood from a scarcity of water, wended their way to Fairmount and the wharves below the dam. On reaching there what a spectacle met their eyes! Even with the tide at an ebb, the river had swollen like a huge monster in anner willed in resistless torrents over the tormost anger, rolled in resistless torrents over the topmost timbers of the wharves, and surged in mighty volumes up steep banks that had not been touched by volumes up steep banks that had not been touched by its waters for more than a score of years. From one extreme point to the other it went. But a few days since, and you could have counted the pebbles even in the centre of its bed; to-day you would hardly know at what point to mark its limits. Upon either bank below the dam, thousands had congregated to view the sublime yet terrific scene. The Wire Bridge was thronged with spectators, awed into silence by the sight. Truly the windows of heaven had been opened, and man stood amazed at the deluge that had descended! The noise of the rushing torrent could be heard for squares—not even the ing torrent could be heard for squares-not even the drown 1s. Before you reached the river's front you

knew that its waters were there.

Clustering in an affrighted group just below the Wire Bridge were the canal boats, which had been waiting for weeks, on account of the lowness of the river, to be "locked" through. Their sides, long un-wetted, seemed to look aghast at the unwonted flood. In addition to the ropes which attached them to the wharves, many had thrown out anchors or heavy articles to serve as anchors, and even with these aids struggled hard to maintain their places. The greedy waters wished them for a prey, and mustered round their prows in desire to roll and toss them in the torrent.

Spinning with fearful velocity down the stream were barrels, boards, limbs and trunks of trees, boxes of cars, fences in sections lifty feet in length, sheep and pig pens, articles of household use, etc., all whirling in the eddles of the dark-colored, muddy water, and threatening destruction to any bold craft that ventured in their path. Here and there, upon either shore, were numbers of bare-legged men, armed with long po'es, reaching for and catching the wave-tossed timbers. Many a poor man's cellar has been stored with winter fuel. "An ill wind it is that blows nobody good!"

blows nobody good!"
Every house, dwelling, and tavern upon the banks below the dam; every lumber-yard, coal-yard, and stone-yard: every wharf, bank, and landing was flooded, and all waiting in fearsome expectation of the further rising of the tides and the torrent.

Many of the dwellings and public houses were flooded to their second stories, their occupants fled, and their bare rooms echoing alone to the rushing of the waters.

The lock of the Schuvikill Navigation Company at the dam was visible only by the small bridge which spans it. Its sides and top were covered by the tor-

The Philadelphia Gas Works, at the foot of Market street, came in for its share of the inundation. At an early hour it became apparent that considerable damage would be inflicted, and the employes set to work to extinguishing the various fires used on the place. However, the water raised so rapidly that before the coals could become cool the water flowed over them, thus creating a dense smoke, which occasioned considerable alarm among the residents to the neighborhood. Burners that the works were in the neighborhood. Rumors that the works were on fire were spread, and the reports reaching the various fire companies they repaired to the spot, but fortunately their services were not required.

fortunately their services were not required.

The owners of the lumber yards which line both sides of the Schuylkill will prove heavy losers. The current washed away pile after pile of lumber, and by 1 o'clock, when the tide was at its height, but little of the floating material was left on any of the wharves below Market street. At this time the water had risen so high that but little space was left between its surface and the arches of the bridges across Market and Chesnut streets, the span across the Schuylkill, north of the Arsenal, the Baltimore Railroad bridge and the Penrose Ferry bridge. The meadows in front of the Aimshouse and the grounds of the Eastwick Park Association were completely

meadows in front of the Almshouse and the grounds of the Eastwick Park Association were completely overflowed, and all movable property located on these tracts of land were washed away.

The cars belonging to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad which were tracked along the banks of the river, above Market street, were all flooded, many of them being washed from the rails and damaged by pieces of drift wood which struck them.

The City Mills were flooded and compelled to suspend work.

pend work.

The soap works of G. Cook & Sons were flooded.

The oil works of W. D. Hubbard were also

Naylor & Brc.'s lumber yard was inundated, the piles of lumber being washed from their foundations and many of the boards lost. The coal yard of John Kensey, the oil works of

Laird & Co., the soap works of Van Haagen, Mc-Keone & Co., and the place of Hammond & Co., were all visited by the rising waters, and damaged. Several of the foregoing places were forced to stop work, the employes thronging around the wharves, anxious spectators of the flood which had suspended their labor.

The machine shop and foundry of Barnet Le Van, at Twenty-fourth and Wood streets, was submerged to the depth of eighteen inches on the first floor at 9 o'clock this morning, when the tide was still within four hours of its flood. The place stopped work. Damage to it will reach at least \$2000.

At the Dam.

At the Dam.

We say "at the dam," although this interesting obstruction to the free passage of the river's water, dry for many weeks, is no longer visible. There is not the slightest indication that any dam is built between the banks of the river at Fairmount. The flood rushes along in an unbroken volume, without a fall even of a few inches, from the Wire Bridge to the Girard Avenue Bridge.

The timbers, barrels, and fences, tossing down the torrent, rush over the spot where the dam should encounter them, and know of no such obstacle. The sheet of muddy, turbulent water meets the event the Fairmount Water Works. These latter have

the Fairmount Water Works. These latter have

RAIN AND RUIN.

all been stopped, their furnaces being flooded, and now are drowned in the water they have long wished.

Novel, indeed, and fearful is the spectacle, and the hundreds congregated in the vicinity of the place where the dam ought to be visible, speak to each other as if in apprehension that the next freak of the flood would be the washing away of the solid ground on which they stood.

Above the Pare.

the flood would be the washing away of the solution ground on which they stood.

Above the Dam.

As far up as the Girard Avenue Bridge, roaring around the points, swelling into the miniature bays of the river, and growling at the moistened beauty of the Park, the flood rushes on its way to the mouth of the river. The boat-houses in the Park, along the northern bank, and tow-path of the canal on the southern bank, are submerged. The roofs of the former can, indeed, be seen, but the latter is entirely invisible. The angry floods surge against the plers of the Girard Avenue Bridge, as if determined to wash away their stony firmness, and in the breast of any one who gazes on their troubled surface a fear arises that they may succeed.

The carriage drive along the shore—the Park drive—is under water, and fishes sport with the flowers in the crevices of the blum. Not a boat, steamboat, tug, or barge dares to front the torrent, and the trophies of its relentiess fury bounce from billow to billow, with nothing to stay them on their course down the river. Hundreds of people are in the Park on the high banks, looking at the grandeur of the scene.

of the scene.

With every moment the water appears to rise still higher. But at noon, just as it had reached its tailest limit, the sun blazed forth in fiful glory, to tailest limit, the sun blazed forth in one of the give assurance be sure, but still bright enough to give assurance that the worst was over.

that the worst was over.

The Falls.

Passing onward up the river, we find Tissot's, Arnold's, Leon's, and all the other establishments on the bank of the river, preparing to flee from the rising water. On the opposite bank of the river, the water has completely submerged the river road, and the people residing in "Simpson's [Row" are storing their furniture in the upper rooms of their domicils, or are vacating altogether. Thus far, the water has falled to touch the covered bridge, crossing the river above Leon's, but so strong is the current, that it is feared that the piers will be washed away and the bridge demolished. No fears are entertained for the stone bridge of the Reading Railroad Company. No estimate of the damage can be made at this time.

estimate of the damage can be made at this time. At Wissahickon. At Wissahickon.

The Wissahickon, usually mild and murmaring, is at this writing a furious, rushing torrent of water. The meadow lands between the turnpike and the Schuylkill are inundated, and the water from the Schuylkill, backing up against that of the Wissahickon, has made its way through the meadows, and nothing is left to mark the beautiful spot save the high ground on the banks of the river and the tops of the fences which skirt the turnpike at the junction of School lane. Dobson's mill, on the banks of the creek, beneath the railroad bridge, is completely the creek, beneath the railroad bridge, is completely surrounded and filled up to the first floor with water surrounded and filled up to the first floor with water, and the people residing on the pike opposite the mill have or are removing their goods and chattels to safer localities. The barn-yard and barn of Mr. James Dobson are in danger of being washed away at any moment, and the horses and other stock were removed at an early hour this morning. Some idea of the condition of things may be formed when we state that the water has forced its way over the banks in the rear of Dobson's Mill, and is tearing a channel down the Wissahickon turnpike, rendering the the rear of Dobson's Mill, and is tearing a channel down the Wissahickon turnpike, rendering the creek an almost unbroken sheet of water from the high banks along the turnpike to the woods on the opposite side. The damage sustained by Mr. Dobson will probably amount to over five thousand dollars, as considerable of machinery has recently been placed in the mill, and numerous improvements on the surrounding grounds. The new dam and the stone bridge of the Ridge turnpike at Wissahickon were still standing at the time our reporter left, but as the water was still rising and dashing against the walls, it is feared that the bridge at least, will succumb to the flood. The structure is a new one, the old one having been washed away a new one, the old one having been washed away some two years since. The house and grounds of Mr. Bancroft, which have recently been put in most beautiful conduiton, are surrounded by water, and it is feared that the dwelling formerly used by the steamboat company as a passenger depot will be washed away.

away.

Passing on over the high ground at the junction of reasing on over the night ground at the junction of the Manayunk and Ridge turnpikes, we again meet the maddened waters at the board yard of Mr. Nathan Jones, which lies along, and but a few feet above, the level of the river at low water; of course the whole concern is under water, and piles of timber go floating off down the river despite the efforts of Mr. Jones and his gang of workmen to stop them.
The current at this point has a terrific sweep, and
cords and cables which fasten the plees of lumber to
some friendly trees are parked like spider webs.
How much the damage at this point will be it is impossible to say at this writing. Should the water
continue to rise during the afternoon as it has durcontinue to rise during the afternoon as it has dur ing the morning, the whole establishment will no doubt be swept away, except a few piles which occupy the high ground in the vicinity of the old stone barn which faces the turnpike. It is believed that the Pencoyd Iron Works are out of danger.

I Manayank. Here the scene beggars description. Houses and barns, some whole, others in pieces, go floating along, while the dead carcasses of hogs and other animals that have been; unable to escape the go jarring against the timbers which ill the from side to side. All night long the factory bells and whistles of the town sounded the melancholy alarm and called the workmen from their beds to assist in saving the goods and such machinery as could be moved from the relentless grasp of the rising water. Passing upward from Jones' lumber ard, we find the water high up over the street railyard, we find the water high up over the street railroad, on the north bank, and pouring into the tenement houses on Montgomery county side. Sutton's woollen mill is completely surrounded by the water, which has commenced to pour into the lower windows. Next come the gas-works. These works are situated some ten or twelve feet above the level of the street, but at the time our reporter left the water was gradually creeping up the cart-road leading to the yard. A strong force of men are on hand, and no fears are entertained but that the work will go on uninterrupt A strong force of men are on hand, and no fears are entertained but that the work, will go on uninterruptedly. Maxon's mill, just above the gas works, and the tenement houses on the opposite side of the street, are completely surrounded, the water being nearly six feet deep on the first floors. Carts, wagons, and other articles are floating about, and hundreds of women and children stand by, awaiting the moment that all shall be swept away. The men are all out at their respective places of employare all out at their respective places of employment, doing their best to save such articles as have been spared by the water or are floating about within reach. No boat could certainly live for a moment and the lower and other matters which reach. No boat could certainly live for a momest amid the logs and other matter which go surging along in the flood, Just above, on the same side of the street, the stable of the old Fountain Hotel is filled with water, and the current is pouring into the cellar of the hotel itself. The steamboat landing and the saloons on the opposite side of the street are in the midst of the raging water, and will probably suffer considerably, if they are not entirely washed away. Just above the steamboat landing are the factories of David Wallace, Esq., and Jacob Heft. At the time our report closed, the water had done but little damage to either of these mills, but was gradually creeping into the lower stories.

gradually creeping into the lower stories.

Just above, and along the banks of the canal, are rows of mills stretching out about a mile, each one which has its walls extending down to the leve of the river at low water. As a natural consectine lower stories of these establishments are with water, in some places as high as the second story. First comes McFadden's, at present leased as a shoddy factory. Next comes the new establishment of Mr. Seville Schoffeld; next the extensive establishment of A. Campbell & Co.; next the paper mill of W. W. Harding, Esq.; next the "Ripka Mills," at present run under the direction of Robert Patterson Esc.

Patterson, Esq.
Then follow in rotation Arbuckle's, James Winpenny's, Bolton Winpenny's, A. Campbell & Co. S. Solenis, the Shirt-knitting Co. S. Whitzaker's, Preston's, the American Wood-Pulp Company, another establishments of a minor character. All o other establishments of a main character. All of the above-mentioned establishments are filled with water, and those of Messrs. Whittaker and Preston are in danger of being washed away, the water having surrounded them on all sides. From what is called the "Yellow Bridge," at the upper end of the town, to Flat Rock, the river has extended itself until it is almost one unbroken sheet of water from the Norrisalmost one unbroken sheet of water from the Norris town Railroad on one side to the Reading Railroad on the other. The people who reside to the vicinity have removed as much of their goods as was pos sible during the night and early this morning, using

sible during the night and early this morning, using boats as the mode of conveyance.

The distress which exists can be well imagined. Whole families are houseless and without a place to lay their heads except that which is provided by their philanthropic neighbors. Women and children, wringing their hands in agony, stand watching the flood as it grasps their little all and tears it in a moment from its place and hurries it away from their sight forever. Everything is distressing, and the people stand powerless. The water has already touched the lower timbers of the bridges, and as each place of floating timber strikes the structures an involuntary groan ascends from assembled throngs, for it is well known that should the oridges once give way a jam would be the result, and the waters, already upprocedentedly high, would be forced back and render the destruction stall more waters, already unprecedentedly high, would be forced back and render the destruction still more

exception, were siduated on the high oldin and on the south side of the river road, and until about eight o'clock this morning were believed to be out of danger. About that hour the water had swept up the banks, and was in danger of carrying off the gasometer of Campbell & Co., and workmen set about securing it. The tank was torn from its foundation and moored to the dye house, which still lays in comparative safety. The water has reached the foundations of the factory, however, and it may be that, ere this reaches the eyes of our readers, the whole concern will be swept away.

Just above this factory is a frame tenant-house, with the water rushing through it as though it were a sieve. The people were taken out of the house at an early hour this morning. Most of the furniture was also secured. On the other side of the road the lower stories of all the dwellings are also filled with water, and the people are moving about in boats. At the end of the bridge, the paper-mill of Mr. Rudolph was slightly damaged and a portion of the stable washed away. Fences are nowhere to be found.

Fint Rock. The Flat Rock dam is swollen beyond all precedent, and the water is finding its way along the road on the south bank. The new city water-works engine building is in great danger, the water having commenced to mine away the foundation.

Spring Mill.

The flats in this vicinity are completely submerged, as also is the Norristown Railroad track and the movable materials on the coal wharf of Mr. Hitner have been swept away.

Conshohocken. There is great damage being done on both sides of the river at this point. The water is up over the canal banks, and the foundry of John Wood & Bro., and the factory of George Bullock, as well as all the others, are flooded and in great danger. The damage here will be very savers.

here will be very severe.

The water has reached the depot of the railroad company, and the trains that have succeeded in getting this far down are halted, and without any prospect of getting through to-day.

AFrom Conshohocken on up, the houses on the river banks are filled with water, and in one or two cases are completely inundated. The factories and foundries are all more or less in a dangerous condi-tion. Messrs, Hoover & Shall are on hand with their workmen to prevent whatever damage they can. Heebner's flour mill is filled with water almost to the second floor, and consternation pervades all circles. Stony creek, at the upper end of the town, has run wild, and the lumber yard of Mr. Bentz has suffered considerably.

considerably.

The whole valley of the Schuylkill has no doubt suffered to a considerable extent, but at this writing it is impossible to give anything like a fair estimate. The whole bosom of the river is filled with floating debris of different kinds, but, so far as is known, no lives have been lost

The Wissahlckon. The Wissahickon, as well as the other streams about the city, have all overflowed their banks. The damage along the Wissahickon, on which are erected numerous mills and private residences, promises to be disastrous in the extreme. Wissahickon Hall and the Old Log Cabin both had the water in their lower Creashem Creek.

The provision recently made in case of freshets at the outlet of Creasham creek fortunately saved considerable money for those who have mills along its line. Carr's mill was the only one which has been reported as having sustained any damage, and that was of a trifling nature.

Cohocksink Creek. The flood was so great on this stream that the culvert which is in the course of construction was blocked up, and the surrounding country between Ninth and Broad streets was completely inundated. The dwellings in the immediate vicinity sufferd conerably. The River Drive.

The swollen waters of the Schuylkill now cover the boundaries of the Park. The carriage drive that connected Fairmount Park proper with the old Lemon Hill section is completely submerged with water some feet in depta. It was impossible for horses to breast the flerce current, and any passage the river bank is impossible for either pedes trians or carriages. One of our correspondents learned this by grim

experience this morning, arriving at the river front of Green street only to see a raging current rushing in front of the old Park Hotel, now used as a headquarters for the park engineers. By a long detour, Girard Avenue Bridge was reached, and here a scene was presented that is almost indescribable. Words cannot give a vivid conception of the impressive Girard Avenue Front.

As far as the eye could reach, up and down the stream and from shore to shore, rushed a rapid torrent of water, at a speed of not less than eight miles per hour. The bare rocks that a few days since were to be seen scattered through the stream were now submerged many feet. The waters were covered with floating beams and planks.

Spring Garden Water Works. The sight of the great flood sweeping away, in its resistless race to the dam, awakens serious apprehen-sions for the efficiency of the water works lying below. A little run from the carriage path brings one to the stone house containing the engines and pumps. No work is going on, and the men are huddled together. Jutting out upon the edge of the flooded tract of ground lie the furnaces. Into them is pouring a stream of water apparently several feet in depth. In the outer ones the fires are out, while in those furthest from the river the fires are smoul dering and nearly quenched

Searchty of Water Again. On inquiry, we learn that the water commenced to flow in about 6% o'clock this morning, and it soon became impossible to sustain the fires. The new Cornish engine, No. 5, was run about three hours, but before 10 o'clock every pump had to be stopped. Of all the water works in the city limits the only one now in operation is the Belawere Works upon the Schuylkill, which supply Kensington in part. All along the Schuylkill have been flooded out, and when they will be able to resume operations cannot be said. A great freshet is as bad as a long drought, as far as the supplying of water by the city works is concerned. The same necessity that existed to be sparing in the use of water now exists in fully as great a degree. Let every citizen comprehend that not an engine or pump is at work or can work to supply water to the basins until the immense freshet subsides; then he will understand how ther

"Water, water everywhere,
And not a drop to drink."
Standing on the east end of the bridge and looking soutaward towards the dam, an old habitue would be startled at the immense volume to which the placid Schuylkill was swollen. On the east bank the angry waters were only bound by the firm granite rocks that have stood immovable for many ages, and will outlast our strongest structures. Not a trace of the drive by the river bank is now left. The tumultuous current has swept over it, and the water time is left on the rocks "way above head and hands," as the boys would term it. What will remain of its gravel bed at the subsiding, is a too intricate problem for present solution.

blem for present solution.

To the north lies a broad belt of water, spreading hundreds of feet into the mainland. Close by the foot of Girard avenue bridge lies the Spring Garden Water Works, full four hundred feet oack from the ordinary channel. This space of ground is now a water lake, with the tops of its boundary fences yet showing above the water. To the north, a short space, lies the fine bridge of the Junction Railroad. Above and between these two bridges the river is a seething, roaring flood, full of fragments. Against seething, roaring flood, full of fragments. Against the piers stray timbers have been cast up, and over these impediments the water foams and plunges in

miniature cataracts. Even were the fall's steamboats able to breast the force of the mighty torrent, it would be impossible for them to pass under the arches of Girard avenue bridge. So huge is the volume of water that pours through the arches of the piers that enough space for their passage is not left between the level of the river and the floor of the bridge. By such comparisons as this alone can an idea of the present flood be

given to one not a spectator.

At 6 o'clock this morning the Corinthian Avenue
Reservoir contained 23 feet of water, and the Spring
Garden Reservoir 14 feet. Upon these supplies the
city must largely depend for household and factory
consamption until the works can again be put in
active service.

The Greatest Flood Yet.

Upon the iron plate attached to the door frame of the furnace room, is chiselled a line to mark the height reached by the great flood of 1850. At our request, one of the hands trudges philosophically into the flood covering the floor and reaching up to his waist, to measure the height of the present flood in the room. He announces it is 2 feets inches high, and within an inch-and-a-half of the flood mark, and gives the carved date of that—Sept. 3, 1850. Three minutes later and he would not have been able to reactinat oate or see that mark, for in that short read that date or see that mark, for in that short

terrible than it already is. Just above the Pulp Works the curious sight of a gas-lamp burning in the middle of a river was presented. The water soon reached it, however, and at present there is neither light nor lamp-post to tell where the beacon stood.

Looking over the river, opposite the paper mill of Mr. Harding, are the factory of John Campbell & Co and numerous dwellings. These houses, with one exception, were situated on the high bluff and on the south side of the river road, and until about eight o'clock this morning were believed to be out of danger. About that hour the water had swept up

The West Bank. The West Bank.

Regaining our carriage, and driving across Girard avenue bridge to the west bank of the Schuylkill, the scene of the rushing, roaring flood and its devastations comes again into view. There are no great mocks on this side to hem in the waters, and they spread far inland. Just to the south lies a small frame dwelling, with the smoke curling about its chimney, telling that it is a home for some poor family. The water has encroached upon its very threshold, and in all probability this shelter will soon be swent down the stream.

threshold, and in all probability this shelter will soon be swept down the stream.

Chains have been put across the entrance into the West Park from this bridge, but having the "Open sesame" of newspaperdom, our carriage is permitted to drive along the west bank. The roads have been cut up a great deal by the heavy rains, but the laborers are already at work repairing these minor damages. At several points broad views are had of the torrent, still roaring and rushing onward. The tow-path is seen to be covered, and the flood spreading further in. Peters' Island is so submerged that only the tree tops are to be seen above the waters. From the main land an ornamental bridge, con-From the main land an ornamental bridge, con From the main land an ornamental bridge, constructed this season, spans the channel ordinarily narrow and quiet, but now it is so swollen that the permanence of the bridge is scarcely possible.

All along the river bank to Columbia bridge is seen the same picture of the flood, and the destruction

caused by it. Ice-houses, factories and cottages are surrounded by the waters; in some cases it is pouring into the second-story windows. But the clouds are now seen to be broken, the sky is again blue, and it is fervently hoped that soon the terrors of this flood may be over, without any great destruction of bridges, life, or property to chronicie. All, however, rests in the hands of a merciful Providence, and man can do nothing to withstand the ravages of these resistless waters.

LATER.

The Bridges at Manayunk Washed Away. The Bridges at Manayank Washed Away.

Since the above was in type, a despatch informs us
that our worst fears in regard to the bridges at
Manayank have been realized, and that a little after
twelve o'clock the covered bridge, known as the
"Pay Bridge," gave way before the current and
was washed down, striking the "Tow-path
Bridge" at the lower end of the town, and carrying it away also. At the time our mounted reporter visited the scene this morning, these bridges were

filled with people.

The despatch does not say whether any person was carried down with the structure or not. It is not impossible that all the bridges between Manayunk and the city will be destroyed.

A canal boat, with two boys on board, was capsized at Manayunk at the time the bridges were

swept away, and both drowned. The Wire Bridge in Danger. The canal boats are coming down the stream so rapidly that they got blocked under the Wire Bridge. It was found necessary to scuttle all the boats in order to save the structure, and workmen are kept busily engaged in sinking them as fast as they

FROM NEW YORK.

The Wind and the Rain. NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- There was a heavy gale accompanied by torrents of rain, about daylight this morning. Several trees in various parts of the city and in the suburbs were blown down, and some damage done to chimneys, shutters, etc. The tide is very high, and several streets on the outskirts are flooded.

Destructive Fire at Saratoga SARATOGA, Oct. 4 .- A fire here this morning burned the building occupied by Jenner & Oo., drug store; Gibbs & Son, flour merchants, and several lawyers' offices. Loss, \$15,000; insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, Oct. 4, 1869. The improved condition of affairs in New York is

having a favorable effect on our local money market. The demand for money from business and speculative quarters is active without being pressing, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining funds on good security. The great want of the market is not so much money as confidence, the lack of which has more to do with our stringent markets and panics than the former.

omers, and seem disposed rather to advance funds on first-class business paper than to lend on call with miscellaneous collaterals; this of course is owing to the unsettled condition of the stock market. Call loans on Governments are very popular and rule easy at 6@7 per cent.; but on mixed securities they cannot be quoted under s@10 per cent., chiefly the There is very little discounting done, the makers

of good paper holding aloof from the market. It may be quoted at S@10 per cent.
Gold opened this morning at 130 and is now selling at 129%. Market decidedly weak. Government bones remain quiet, but prices are very steady a Saturday's quotations. There was a moderate amount of business trans-

acted at the Stock Board to-day, and prices were generally stronger. State loans were extremely quiet, with no sales of importance. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new at 100½@100½; 97 was old for the old. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands

Reading Railroad was active and prices advanced Reading Railroad was active and prices advanced; sales at 41½ cash to 47½ short, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was strong, selling at 56½; Lehigh Vailey Railroad was taken at 54½; and Philadeiphia and Trenton Railroad at 115. 120½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 68 for Norristown; 36 for North Penn-sylvania; 36½ for Catawissa preferred; and 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie. hiladelphia and Erie. Canal stocks were quiet, the only sales being in

chigh Navigation, which sold at 35% cash, and 36% In Banks there was a sale of the Bank of North

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & F	ro., No. 40 S. Third stree
	BOARD.
\$5000 Am Gold 129%	\$9000 Leh 6s R Ln.ls. 87
\$600 City 6s, New 18, 100 %	\$1000 do
\$200 do New 10036	12 sh Bk N Am . 2d . 283
\$1000 do New 100 %	21 sh Pmi & T R110
\$500 do.New . c. 100 %	100 sh Leh N St. Dec. 30)
\$5000 do. New. b3.100 %	71 do
\$1000 C & A m 6s,89. 95	6 sh Penna R. Is. 56
\$10000 Pa 1m 68ls. 98%	10 (0,
\$2000 Phfla & E 7s . 83	100 doc. 563
\$10000 dois, 83	104 do 564
\$2000 N Penna 6s 87%	37 8h Len V R 049
\$2000 Eimira R 7s.1s. 86%	
\$1500 Bel & D 3 m 78	100 dob30. 475
Section Theret Makes and the Contract	100 do
\$2000 do 96	100 001 110001. 415
\$2000 dobb. 96	and the same of th

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119%; 5-20s of 1862, 119%@120; do., 1864, 119@119%; do., 1865, 119%@119%; do. do., 1865, 119%@119%; do. do., 1867, 117%@117%; do., July, 1865, 117%@118; 10-40s, 100@109%; 6s, 105%@109; Gold, 129%.

MESSIS, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 35 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., RO. 39 S. TRIPA street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119½; 5.298 of 1862, 119½@119½; do. 1864, 119@119½; do. 1865, 119½@119½; do. July, 1865, 117½@117½; do. July, 1867, 117½@117½; do. July, 1868, 117½@117½; 58, 10-40, 108½@109½; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s 108½@108½. Gold, 129½@129½, Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, Oct. 4—The Flour market is dull and prices favor buyers. The inquiry is limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$5°25@5°62% for superfine; \$5°75@6°25 for extras; \$5°50@7°50 for Sorthwestern extra family; \$6°50@7°12% for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6°75@7°50 for Ohio do. do.; and \$8°@9\*50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$6°25 to \$6°37% per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and prices are weak; sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at \$1°43, and some amber at \$1°46. Rye is lower; a lot of Western sold at \$1°69. Corn is sull and prices favor buyers; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1°11@112 and some Western mixed at \$1@1°03. Oats are without improvement; sales of Western at 60@53c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton.

Sande Cloverseed is steady at \$7°50@5°00. Philadelphia Trade Report.

citron at \$19 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at \$7.50@8.00.

Timothy is quiet at \$4.25@4.02; and Flaxseed at \$2.05. Whisky—A small lot of iron-bound Western sold at

Terrible Storm in Maryland-Baltimore Partially Inundated-Jones' Falls Rises Fifteen Feet-Bridges Swept Away-Streets Navigable-Loss Over Half a Million.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Reactionary Insurrections in Spain-Serious Troubles Anticipated-A General European Disarmament-A Disaster near Dresden-Financial Matters.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Terrible Freshet—The Water of Jones' Falls Fifteen Feet Above its Usual Level—More than Half the Entire City Inundated—Bridges Carried Away and Gas Mains Broken-The Loss Half a Million. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALT MORE, Oct. 4 .- We have had another destructive flood and overflowing of Jones' Falls. with great consternation, and serious damage to property. The rain commenced on Saturday night, and continued almost incessantly until 3 o'clock this morning, falling in perfect torrents. Jones' Falls, which runs through the city, commenced rising, and at 3 o'clock this morning was some 15 feet above its usual height, overflowing the embankments, filling in various streets probably a thousand cellars, and in many instances passing into stores, causing serious damage to goods therein. At the Central Police Station, corner of Saratoga and Holliday streets, the water was eight feet high. In some portions of Gay street, near Bridge, it is also high, and has caused serious damage. In Saratoga, North, Pleasant, Mulberry, Centre, Fayette, Lexington, Second, Lombard, and nearly all other streets running across the falls, there was an overflow. Also in Harrison and Frederick streets, where many cellars and stores were flooded, as likewise in Marsh Market space, and one portion of Baltimore street, near the falls. One temporary bridge on Centre street was swept away.

All along the falls, from the entrance to the exit, throughout the city, there was an overflow and much destruction. The entire damage it is difficult to estimate, but probably all told, and considered in every aspect, it will not be less than three to four hundred thousand dollars. Fortunately no lives were lost. The scene and consternation at 4 o'clock this morning, when the water was the highest and the rain ceased, were distressing. All persons in the flooded district were up, moving goods and escaping for their lives.

The terror was intense. The gas main which crosses the falls was broken, and all that part of the city east theneof is left in darkness. Many individuals lost heavily in goods. Half

the city was up, looking at the scene. There are reports of damages and serious floods in the country, on the Patapsco, Gwinn's Falls, and the upper part of Jones' Falls, and elsewhere. The water in Jones' Falls is still high, but has fallen some five or six feet. Along the small runs in the western part of the city, also, many stores and cellars were flooded Many people are out this morning, looking at the scenes of destruction.

# FROM EUROPE.

Agitation in Spain-Reactionary Movements-Serious Events Anticipated.

By the Franco-American Cable. MADRID, Oct. 4 .- The insurrectionary movement is maintained at different points. Communication between Madrid and the provinces is difficult, as the telegraph lines have been interrupted in their working very injuriously by the republican bands. The republican volunteer forces collected in the cities-Madrid, Barcelona and others-with the view of rescuing the prisoners taken by the military during the late engagements at the barricades, have cut the telegraph wires and stopped the mail trains carrying the Government despatches.

Very considerable alarm still exists at Bejar, where the populace remains excited and in a very unruly condition.

Republican deputies who have been elected to the Cortes have organized counter-revolutionary or democratic reactionary bands in Heresca and Martaselli. Their forces have been defeated at the last naned place by the local authorities and troops.

Most serious events may occur in Spain at any moment, but Madrid remains quiet just at present.

Napoleon to Announce a General Disarmament VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The Vienna Presse, which is generally recognized as an official organ of the Austrian Government, publishes in its latest issue advices from Paris to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon hopes to open the coming session of the Legislative body of France by announcing to the members, among other matters, the fact that an agreement has been arrived at between the European powers for a general simultaneous disarmament.

An Entire Town Destroyed. LONDON, Oct. 4 .- Telegrams from Dresden report that the small town of Franenstein, the seat of an extensive linen manufacture and dye works, lying about twenty miles from the capital, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cuble,

LONDON, Oct. 4—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93½ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 84½; 1805, 83½; 1867, 83; 10-408, 76½. Stocks firm. Eric, 24½; Illinois Central, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d.; the sales are not yet estimated.

ales are not yet estimated. London, Oct. 4—11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £30 15s. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 4—1 P. M.—Cousols, 98½ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 84½; 1865, old, 85½; 10-d0s, 76½. Eric, 24.

Liverpool, Oct. 4—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer; the

## DEAF MUTES.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum-Its History and Usefulness-How the Deaf Mutes are vaught. At Broad and Pine streets stands a building that a half century since must have been an architectural ornament to our city, but which has now a dingy, antiquated appearance. It looks its brightest on the occasion of a procession forming or marching on that broad avenue when its spacious porch is filled with merry boys and its windows crowded with bright-eyed girls. These have an odd way of talking with their fingers and by sweeping gestures with their arms instead of by word of mouth; and when the trumpets and drums of military bands give out upon the air huge volumes of harmony , their delight and gesticulations are alike indescribable. They are pupils of this Deaf and Dumb Asylum, one of the most benevolent institutions of this age of philanthropy. Visitors are admitted to this every Thursday, at 31/4 P. M., if provided with a ticket from a director; and an inspection of the plan of instruction will afford as much pleasure as any other sight in

History.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was organized and held its first meeting in April, 1820. President, the Right Rev. William White, D. D. In November following, a house was rented in Market street, above Broad, and eighteen pupils assembled in it for instruction. The institution was supported by donations and the contributions of annual subscribers and of life members. An act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature of | Pennsylvania in February, 1821. By this act the Commonwealth allowed one hunthis act the Commonwealth allowed one hundred and sixty dollars apiece, per annum, for the education and support of indigent pupils of the State. The number was not to exceed fifty, and the term of each not to extend beyond three years. The number has since been increased, and the term extended by a several content of the term o and the term extended by several successive enactments. The number under the present appropriation is one hundred and twenty-five, and the term allowed, six years. It would be a wise provision of legislation to allow the directors a discretionary power to extend this term in cases they deemed advisable. In September, 1821, the institution was removed to the corner of Market and Eleventh streets.

In June, 1824, the present site was purchased at the corner of Broad and Pine streets, and pre-parations made for erecting a large building. It was completed, and the institution removed to it in November, 1825. In 1828, an additional lot in the rear was procured, and a school-house erected on it. In 1839, the build-ings were extended, and a story added to the school house. The whole establishment was then capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils. In the autumn of 1854 two ad-ditional wings were erected, the one running north, the other south, fifty by twenty-four feet each, on a line parallel with the front of the building, and receding from it about twenty feet. The number that can now be accommodated is two hundred.

A chaste and simple front of cut stone, with portico and pillars of the Tuscan order, together with two wings, present an extent of two hundred feet on Broad street. The buildings, including the school house, run back two hundred and thirty-five feet, and enclose an open space laid out as a flower garden. There are two spacious yards—one for the girls, and one for the boys—shaded by trees, and furnishing ample space for exercise in the open air. The school space for exercise in the open air. The school building contains ten school rooms; each one provided with appropriate furniture, as slates, tables, closets, etc. From twelve to twenty pupils usually constitute a class. At present there are ten classes, each under the care of an instructor. Three of the teachers are mutes, one of them the grandson of Thomas Jefferson. These classes are formed early in September; and it is important that all new pupils should be in attendance at that time, that the classes may be properly arranged. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Contiguous to the school-rooms is a cabinet of apparatus, models, specimens, etc., to assist the teachers in presenting clear ideas on the various subjects admitting of ocular illustration. It contains several noteworthy articles made and presented to the institution by former pupils. One of these is a small locomotive, having its steam generated by a spirit-lamp. Another is an Italian landscape scene, twenty feet in length, with figures, characteristically habited, representing all the phases of peasant life. The Nusam gallery, on the ground floor, contains a number of excellent lithographs and portraits, executed by Albert Nusam, a former pupil, perhaps the finest lithographer in the country in his

time: one of these is of good Bishop White.

The centre building contains a lecture-room, capable of seating two hundred persons. also facilities for making experiments, and presenting diagrams, maps, sketches, etc. In this room the pupils are assembled twice every day, sometimes in the evenings for lectures, and on the Sabbath for religious instruction. neath this apartment is the boys' refectory; the girls' refectory is in the south wing. upper stories are the infirmaries, and also two dormitories.

The wings contain the principal sleeping rooms, the sitting rooms, the shops, the kitchen, bake-house, laundry, cellar, etc. Attached to these are the bath houses, washing rooms, and other conveniences, accessible at all times with-out exposure to the weather. The workshops give employment to the boys two or three hours dally in shoemaking and tailoring. The girls are taught plain sewing and dress-making are employed in housewifery. Habits of industry are thus forming, and the pupils are preparing for the duties and practical business of The hours of the day are apportioned to study, work, exercise, and amusement. The establishment is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with the Schuylkill water.

During the existence of the institution there has been expended for the grounds, buildings, appurtenances, etc., about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Principal, the instructors, the Matron, or the Steward. indisposed have the prompt and devoted services of the attentive and skilful physician, and, in critical cases, the valuable advice of the distin-guished consulting physicians of the institution. Thus, in sickness and in health, the improvement, comfort, and happiness of the pupils are assiduously promoted. The institution has an average of 200 boys and girls in attendance, about one-tenth of whom are supported by New Jersey and Delaware, a like number by their friends, and the remainder by the State, at an average cost of \$240.

For ten years past the Directors have contemplated selling the premises at present occupied and erecting commodious buildings, possessing all the advantages that can be derived from the science and intelligence of the present day, the outskirts of the city. When the first group at Broad and Pine streets was purchased, the entire square could have been bought for \$25,000, and \$35,000 was ultimately paid for the lot now had with the country to property held. With the vost enhancement of property in this immediate neighborhood, there seems but little doubt that when the arrangements for a removal are made, the institution will realize ten times the amount expended on the real estate.

As it is probable that there are benevolent individuals who would take pleasure in founding

As it is probable that there are nenevolent in-dividuals who would take pleasure in founding scholarships, whereby the benefits of the insti-tution would be more widely extended, and the name of a cherished friend perpetnated, it has been determined by the board, whenever a gift or bequest shall be made to the institution, of

[Centinued on the Second Page,]